

2-3 December 2012  
Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS),  
Mumbai, India



**International Collective in Support of Fishworkers**  
[www.icsf.net](http://www.icsf.net)

Workshop  
Women Fish Vendors in Mumbai

2 – 3 December 2012

**Report**  
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# Acronyms and Abbreviations

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BMC	Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation
CIFE	Central Institute of Fisheries Education
FSI	floor space index
ICSF	International Collective in Support of Fishworkers
MMKS	Maharashtra Macchimar Kruti Samittee
MMRDA	Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority
NHF	National Hawkers Federation
NFDB	National Fisheries Development Board
PPP	public-private partnership
SHG	self help group
SRA	Slum Redevelopment Authority
TISS	Tata Institute of Social Sciences
TVC	Town Vending Committee

\* Currency exchange rate: 1 USD = 54.42 Rs

# Introduction

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## Background

According to the Marine Fisheries Census 2010, brought out by India's Ministry of Agriculture, the State of Maharashtra has 45,971 people from fishing communities engaged in fish marketing. Of these, 36,668 (79 per cent) are women. The situation is similar in other coastal States of India. Women of fishing communities are known to dominate marketing and processing activities, reflecting a gender-based division of labour, where women tend to be predominant in land-based activities, such as net weaving, processing and marketing fish, while men engage in fish harvesting.

The International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) undertook a study titled "Women Fish Vendors in Mumbai" to document the current situation and challenges facing women fish vendors in Mumbai. A workshop was organized at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai, during 2-3 December 2012 to discuss the study, articulate proposals and suggest strategies to secure the livelihoods of women fish vendors in Mumbai.

The ICSF study focused on women fish vendors in formal markets owned by the Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC) and private markets, as well as unstructured markets (street, peripatetic vendors). At a very general level, the study found that, irrespective of the fact that vending has been a traditional occupation for women of fishing communities in Mumbai, they are increasingly marginalized from their livelihoods due to factors such as the private development of markets, poor maintenance and deteriorating conditions of markets, lack of licences for legitimate vendors, scarcity of fish,

increased competition from malls and non-traditional vendors, and absence of decent working conditions and social-security measures. It was also found that though Maharashtra has a large number of women fish vendors, for the most part, women vendor organizations are not strong. Also, the Fisheries Department of Maharashtra has no women-vendor-specific schemes, reflecting the gender bias inherent in much of fisheries policy.

### Objectives

The aim of the workshop was to analyze issues facing women fish vendors in Mumbai and to discuss, based on their proposals, strategies that may be adopted to secure their livelihoods.

### Participants

A one-day preparatory workshop was organized on 2 December 2012 in which representatives of fishworker unions and vendor and market associations (from Mumbai and other parts of India), researchers and activists participated to discuss the study and to make specific proposals.

The main workshop, on 3 December, brought together representatives of the Maharashtra Fisheries Department, BMC and fishworker organizations, as well as researchers and activists to discuss the proposals from the study as well as strategies that could be adopted for securing the livelihoods of women vendors.

The participants at the workshop had varied backgrounds, educational qualifications and levels of exposure to such processes, which contributed to making it a very rich environment for mutual sharing and learning. 3

# Report of the Workshop

## Day 1: 2 December 2012

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The focus of the first day was on elucidation of demands and identification of proposals for action, from representatives of fish vendor associations in Mumbai. The 31 participants included representatives from the Maharashtra Macchimar Kruti Samittee (MMKS), Mumbai-based market associations, representatives from the National Hawkers Federation (NHF) from various States, representatives from YUVA (a non-governmental organization), fishworker leaders, as well as researchers from TISS.

The day began with a brief introduction to the workshop and the day's programme by Chandrika Sharma, Executive Secretary of ICSF. Thanking all present for taking the time to attend the workshop, she requested the participants to introduce themselves.

Following this, Sharma spoke of the status of women in fisheries in India and in the State of Maharashtra. Noting the vulnerability of fishing communities, and, particularly, women within these communities, she said that, according to a recent marine fisheries census, of the total marine fisherfolk population of four mn, a majority (61 per cent) are below the poverty line. Sharma's presentation also spoke of the predominance of women in marketing—nearly 81.8 per cent of those in marketing are women. Similarly, women dominate curing and processing (88.1 per cent), and peeling (89.6 per cent). Despite this, she noted, little has been done to improve the lot of women in fisheries.

### **Problems faced by fish vendors in Mumbai: An overview**

Ujjwala Patil of MMKS spoke of how she began working with women vendors. Some work had earlier been undertaken to organize women vendors in Thane, which had led to the reservation of a compartment in local trains for women fish vendors. Very little attention had, however, been paid to their livelihood problems. Patil quoted the example of the recent Chitra Khalija oil spill incident off the Mumbai coast in August 2010. Following the spill, people had been advised not to eat fish for fear of contamination. Women vendors were not allowed to sell fish in any of the fish markets in Mumbai. This was despite the fact that the oil spill happened during the fishing ban period in Maharashtra, and vendors had pointed out that the fish sold in markets had been brought in from outside the State. According to a quick survey undertaken, through MMKS, women vendors suffered losses of \*USD 368.12 to 552.16 each as they were unable to sell the fish they held in stock. Vendors are, however, yet to be compensated for their massive losses.

There are 61 fish markets under the BMC, said Patil, through which about 15,000 women sell fish. This number does not include women who sell fish on streets or door-to-door. Women have found it an uphill task to get licences to sell in formal markets, and many are yet to get licences. In markets that are being re-developed under a public-private-partnership (PPP) model, many of the vendors, particularly those

without licences, have been displaced and evicted from their traditional spaces. In other markets managed by BMC, sanitation and facilities are very poor. It is not clear how funds allocated for repair and maintenance of markets have been used. The need to support the livelihoods of women vendors through organizing them is critical, Patil concluded.

### **Presentation of study on women fish vendors in Mumbai**

Shuddhawati Peke, Researcher, ICSF, presented the findings of her study on women fish vendors, which dealt with the challenges faced by fisherfolk in highly urbanized Mumbai and their struggle to protect their spaces. Her presentation highlighted the problems of women vendors in formal markets (BMC-owned and private markets), in street markets and in door-to-door sales. In formal markets, such as Dhobi Talao and Marol, women vendors face problems related to non-issue of licences to legitimate vendors, poor maintenance of markets and inadequate facilities. In street markets, in addition to the lack of infrastructure and facilities, there is also the threat of eviction by government bodies. Peripatetic vendors were especially concerned with access to customers as gated communities often bar entry of hawkers. Moreover, there are BMC rules that prohibit sale of perishable commodities outside markets.

Peke's presentation drew attention to proposals that had been received during the course of the study. Vendors operating in formal markets, for example, had advocated the redevelopment of markets using government funding, such as funds available through the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) or through self-development. Vendors came out strongly against the PPP

model for market redevelopment. They also highlighted the need to improve basic facilities at formal markets, harbours and landing centres. Other proposals related to the need to ensure access to fish and social-security measures. Peke's presentation ended with an overview of the existing organizations representing fish vendors in Mumbai and their activities.

### **Presentation by YUVA**

In his presentation, Raju Bhise of YUVA highlighted the need for fishing communities in Mumbai to be recognized as indigenous; the interests and customary rights of such special groups should be non-negotiable, he added. It is important to ensure proper recognition of their housing and livelihood spaces, in view of the conflicts over space associated with the increasing urbanization of Mumbai. Bhise drew attention to the Mumbai development plan that is currently being prepared for the development of the city over the next 20 years. The first stage of the plan, which is ongoing, is to map existing land use. At this stage, it is important for fishing community organizations to ensure that their housing and livelihood spaces, including fish vending and processing spaces, are reflected in the mapping process.

In the second stage, concrete proposals about land use will be invited and consolidated. It will be important for fishing community organizations to present proposals to, for example, demarcate land for markets (street markets and formal markets), playgrounds in *koliwad*s or community centres. Given the rapidly expanding populations and the municipal limits of the city, it may be important to propose fish markets in newly developing areas of Mumbai.

Once this stage is over, the draft plan will be made available and a

public hearing will be held to discuss it. It will be important that fishing community organizations participate in these hearings and draw attention to demands that have not been incorporated in the plan. They will need to keep up a dialogue with the BMC. At the final stage, the plan will be discussed within BMC's general body, where elected members will discuss and approve the plan. The fishing community in Mumbai will need to be alert throughout the entire process and maintain pressure on their elected representatives to ensure that their demands are met, said Bhise. Once the plan has been finalized, it will be difficult to seek any change.

It is imperative to keep in mind, Bhise added, that the Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) is responsible for the planning of large development projects in coastal areas. It is vital to keep track of upcoming projects and intervene early—at the planning stage—to ensure that the interests of fishing communities are protected. Other development projects, such as projects undertaken by the Slum Redevelopment Authority (SRA) in coastal areas, also need to be tracked, as they too have implications for fishing community livelihoods. With regard to redevelopment of markets under the PPP model, as extra spaces are created based on the floor space index (FSI) applicable, vendor associations need to stake their claims to the spaces created, Bhise said.

### **Sharing by members of the National Hawkers' Federation**

In the post-lunch session, members of the NHF from Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and West Bengal shared their experiences of working with street vendors and hawkers in their States. Pratap Sahu from Odisha

spoke of their work with vendors in Bhubaneswar, where vending zones have been demarcated along roadsides. These are square or rectangular spaces, between six to eight sq ft in area, where basic facilities, including kiosks, toilets and drinking water dispensers, are provided by the municipality and where vendors in the area are accommodated. A vending area for about 40 women selling fish has also been demarcated. There are currently 56 vending zones in Bhubaneswar, each with its own Town Vending Committee (TVC).

Responding to a query on how these zones are selected, Sahu said that the union undertakes a survey in various localities to identify potential areas to locate the zones, and this information is then provided to the municipality authorities. Once the municipality cross-checks the information and approves the vending zone, it is set aside to accommodate the hawkers in the locality. The municipality tracks usage and, based on that monitoring, provides vendors with licences, renewable on an annual basis. A proper shelter is subsequently provided, on a cost-sharing basis. Pointing out that hawkers should be seen as a boon and not a menace, Sahu said that if hawkers are accommodated in city planning, many urban planning and social objectives can be achieved, including rehabilitation of hawkers, cleaner public spaces, cheaper goods for tourists, and an income for marginal workers.

Anita Das, an NHF member from Jharkhand, shared her experience of organizing street vendors. The organization evolved because women vendors in Ranchi and other cities were being evicted by builders. The organization has since worked on several issues, including organizing shelter for street vendors, and

advocating for a vendor policy for the State. Jharkhand is one of the few States that have legislation for street vendors. TVCs, in which women represent one-third of membership, have started functioning in several markets and social-security schemes for vendors, such as health insurance and old-age pension, are now a reality.

Abdul Hussain from Dhaka, Bangladesh, said that while there is a hawkers association in the city, fisherwomen are not members as it is mainly men who sell fish there. Shaktiman Ghosh from West Bengal, speaking at the end of the session, stressed the importance of implementing the National Street Vendors Policy of 2009. India has around 40 mn hawkers who contribute to the economy and provide goods to 77 per cent of the population, earning about USD 0.37 daily. Hawkers are essential for catering to customers who cannot afford to shop in malls, he said.

### **Sharing by organizations representing vendor associations in Mumbai**

Suresh Bhoir of MMKS spoke of the organization's survey of women fish vendors, which sought to find out whether they would consider selling fish in different levels of large shopping malls. All the respondents said they would prefer to sell fish at the ground level of malls, adding that fish stalls should be located near the entrances to the malls. MMKS has worked to develop a model plan for a fish market, taking into consideration the space needed for storing fish, water, ice, and so on. Each vendor needs at least five sq ft of space, besides a platform of at least three feet in height for vending, under which there should be adequate provision for storage of fish. Issues related to sanitation, water and disposal of waste fish (or conversion

into fishmeal) also need to be addressed.

Bhoir drew attention to the organizational problems besetting vendor associations in fish markets. Some leaders work for their own interests, he said. For example, in several markets that are being redeveloped under the PPP model, women vendors have been asked by association leaders to sign consent letters, though they have no idea what they are consenting to. Bhoir said the problem is compounded by the fact that BMC's new market policy (with details of the PPP scheme) is not yet publicly available.

Bhoir also pointed out that the number of markets for the fast-growing suburbs is inadequate. According to BMC rules for every 1,000 persons, 0.06 ha has to be set aside for a market. BMC has informed MMKS that seven new markets are being planned, and that MMKS will be consulted regarding these. MMKS has also suggested to BMC that efforts should be made to accommodate street and door-to-door vendors in new markets.

Sharing her experiences, Purnima Mehar of MMKS stressed the need for women to be better organized—only then will they be able to exert greater political pressure to protect their interests.

Mahesh Worlikar and Vedant Katkar from the Worli *koliwada* shared their views. Worlikar said he has been working with fisherwomen since 2005, helping them obtain vending licences, seeking establishment of more markets, and supporting their agitation against the *bhaiyas* (local slang for men from the north of the country who are also engaged in selling fish). He also highlighted the need for new markets in the suburbs, where customers prefer to buy fish from market stalls and not from street vendors. Katkar spoke



about efforts currently underway to ensure that the rights of fishing communities are recognized and protected in the development plan process.

Nalini Nayak, Member, ICSF pointed out fishing communities in Mumbai, unlike those in other parts of India, have a strong case as their customary rights, for example to common areas for drying fish, are recognized. Fishing communities in Mumbai must use this recognition to their greater advantage, she stressed.

Jyoti Mehar of Maharashtra Rajya Macchimar Sahakari Sangha shared how women fish vendors in Shivaji Mandai, a wholesale market, lost their vending spaces to private traders, and the role played by the BMC in this process.

Usha Tamore, Secretary of the Mumbai Zilha Matsya Vikreta Mahila Sahakari Society Limited shared her personal experience as a fish vendor. She described how traders regularly tamper with the weighing scales, depriving vendors of their rightful share of fish. To avoid being cheated, some vendors even carry their own weighing machines, which is not an easy task. Tamore also expressed concern over the entry of non-traditional people, such as the *bhaiyas*, into the fish vending profession.

Pankaj Bhawe, a member of the fishing community and a member of the Central Food Processing Board, said that efforts need to be undertaken to make fish vending an economically viable business. Responding to the problem raised by women fish vendors regarding migrants from other States taking over their spaces, Bhawe said that instead of blaming the migrants for muscling in on what was traditionally fisherwomen's business, it is important to learn from them. The migrants work in groups to buy fish, thus reducing costs, and are thus more competitive. Bhawe

suggested that the women should consider doing the same. Bhawe also suggested that the women fish vendors investigate the possibility of selling value-added fish products along with their traditional merchandise of dry and fresh fish. Opportunities such as creating fish vending kiosks on beaches and other tourist locations should be explored, with members of fishing communities being given priority for setting up such stalls. The value of fish as an excellent source of nutrition should be better highlighted, he said.

Bhawe highlighted problems in existing markets such as the lack of parking space unlike in the malls. There is need to address such issues so as to attract customers. Another problem, he said, is that though Maharashtra has a large network of co-operatives, they are not willing to market fish locally, though the fish would fetch good prices. They prefer to sell to exporters directly. Bhawe also rued the fact that there is no wholesale market catering to suburban areas, forcing women vendors from the districts to travel to central Mumbai to buy fish. To make things worse, all subsidies and funds are provided to co-operatives and not to the women who market and process fish.

## **Proposals for supporting livelihoods of fish vendors**

In the final session, Nalini Nayak and Chandrika Sharma of ICSF sought to consolidate the proposals that had been made so that they could be shared with the officials and other participants attending the workshop on the following day. The following proposals were finalized:

### **(A) Existing structured markets (retail and wholesale)**

#### **1. Facilities at existing**

### **markets (retail and wholesale)**

- Facilities at existing markets (for water, sanitation, waste disposal) need to be revamped.
- Seating and fish storage facilities need to be improved.
- Fish stalls should be located at the front of markets (for better visibility).
- Tampering with the weighing of fish in wholesale markets needs to be controlled.

### **2. Redevelopment of existing markets (retail and wholesale)**

- Existing vendors should be involved in the redevelopment process at all stages.
- All redevelopment should be funded by government agencies like BMC/NFDB. (The PPP model should be avoided.)
- Vertical development of markets, with different floors for different fish product categories, could be considered, with the ground floor set aside for fresh fish.

### **3. Licences**

- Licences should be provided to all legitimate vendors through a transparent process.
- Licences should be transferable within families so that future generations can continue in the trade.

### **(B) Fish procurement areas/ landing centres (Sassoon Dock and Ferry Wharf)**

- The problems faced by women fish vendors at these locations need to be addressed.
- Infrastructure needs to be improved urgently, with a special focus on hygiene and sanitary conditions.
- Vendors should be provided storage facilities.

- Women should be ensured access to auction halls.
- Night shelters should be provided where needed.

### **(C) Development of new markets**

#### **Retail**

- New fish markets, particularly in suburban Mumbai, should be developed.
- Such markets should be clearly provided for in the Development Plan.
- The fishing community/women vendors should be an integral part of the process of developing these markets.
- Smaller kiosks/fish food courts should be developed near *koliwad*s and in tourist spots like beaches and railway stations.

#### **Wholesale**

- A new wholesale fish market is essential.
- This should be easily accessible by vehicles, and conveniently located, for instance, near train stations.
- Bhaindar, Andheri and Mahim are the preferred locations.
- The market should be clearly provided for in the Development Plan.
- The fishing community/women vendors should be integrated into the process of developing such a market.

### **(D) Street vending**

- A street vendor policy should be notified for Maharashtra.
- TVCs should be created with a good representation of women fish vendors.
- Fish vendors selling on the street should be provided with identity cards so as to be recognized as fishworkers.
- With reference to Section 410 of the BMC Act, women fish vendors

should be provided training in hygienic handling of fish, and supported to continue vending.

### **(E) Mumbai Development Plan**

There is a need to engage with, and influence, the development plan, especially to:

- highlight existing unstructured markets in the ongoing mapping exercise;
- propose new wholesale and retail fish markets for inclusion in the development plan;
- highlight possibilities of new markets close to existing *koliwadās*; and
- develop these markets in ways that can also attract tourists and highlight the way of life of the *koli* community.

### **(F) Capacity building, organization and training for women vendors**

- Marketing co-operatives/self-help groups (SHGs) of women fish vendors should be facilitated and supported.
- Training should be provided to fisherwomen on organizational skills, value addition, hygienic handling of fish, financial management and so on.

### **(G) Social security**

- Fisherwomen should have ensured access to programmes such as savings-cum-relief schemes for income during lean periods.
- They should be provided with insurance and pension, and housing support for single women.
- Compensations for lost livelihood opportunities (such as happens during oil spills) should be ensured.

# Report of the Workshop

## Day 2: 3 December 2012

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The focus of the second day of the workshop was on facilitation of dialogue between representatives of fish vendor associations, officials from BMC, the fisheries department, researchers and activists on issues affecting the livelihood of women fish vendors in Mumbai as well as discussions on proposals that had been compiled the previous day. Participants included representatives from BMC and the fisheries department, professors and research scholars from TISS and the Central Institute of Fisheries Education (CIFE), representatives of fishworker and fish vendor associations and activists.

### Introduction

The day started with participants introducing themselves. Chandrika Sharma of ICSF made a brief presentation about women in fisheries in India, their socioeconomic status and their important role in marketing and processing. She also gave an overview of the previous day's discussions.

### Sharing by Macanzy Dabre, YUVA

Macanzy Dabre spoke about the situation of street vendors in Mumbai, the constant harassment and threat of eviction faced by them and the need to implement the National Street Vendors Policy, 2009. A debate followed on vendors whose domicile in Maharashtra is recent (as compared to women fish vendors who have traditionally marketed fish). Under the Indian Constitution, citizens have the right to work anywhere in the country, said

Dabre. He also pointed out that the 2009 policy has gone back on certain important provisions of the 2004 policy, such as the need for vendor participation in city planning, reservation of spaces for vending (which earlier used to be two per cent of urban areas) and introduction of restrictions on vending in specific areas like schools and religious places.

### Presentation of study on women fish vendors in Mumbai

Shuddhawati Peke, Researcher, ICSF, presented her study titled "Women Fish Vendors in Mumbai" and the proposals that had emerged from it. She emphasized the current situation in BMC markets, characterized by poor facilities and sanitation, and the vulnerable situation of street vendors who are considered illegal by BMC. Peke also pointed out the absence of central and State schemes for women fish vendors. She highlighted the lack of authentic statistical or qualitative data on women in fisheries in Maharashtra. On a query regarding the health and nutritional status of fisherwomen, Arpita Sharma of CIFE informed the workshop that CIFE had recently initiated a study on this issue in Versova, Mumbai.

### Response to proposals

In the post-lunch session, the proposals to protect the livelihood of women fish vendors in Mumbai, finalized the previous day, were presented and participants were asked to comment on them. Head Inspector S S Geete and Market Inspector D K Rathod

of BMC said that they were not in a position to comment on the issue of redevelopment of markets but that they would communicate the discussions of the workshop and particularly the concerns of the women fish vendors to relevant officials. The policy, they said, should be available online. They also pointed out that some markets, including private markets, already existed in the suburbs.

Regarding the condition of existing markets, they said most markets have been repaired and are being maintained and that the overall situation had improved. In some cases, repairs may not have been undertaken if the market was slated for redevelopment. They also pointed to the hygiene-related challenges posed by a commodity such as fish, problems that are compounded if conservancy workers are absent for even a day. They, however, took note of the problems that women fish vendors had identified in some markets such as those related to water, seating, drainage and sanitation. They suggested that women vendors should make known their complaints to higher authorities and should meet with BMC officials with their proposals.

Yuvraj Chougule, Assistant Commissioner, Department of Fisheries, pointed out that there is no strong organization representing fisherwomen in Mumbai. For instance, different organizations (all representing fisherwomen) have provided different lists of vendors to whom compensation for the oil spill is due. Similar problems are faced regarding provision of identity cards. The fisheries department, he said, has not received an application seeking social-security coverage for fisherwomen. Is it not the responsibility of the fisheries department to implement schemes put forward by the central government,

asked Nalini Nayak of ICSF. In Kerala, for example, it is the fisheries department that takes the lead on such matters. Chougule invited the women's organizations to meet the fisheries department with their demands. The department, he said, will try its best to respond.

Chougule said that NFDB is funding the redevelopment of around 23 markets in the State. He urged BMC to take forward proposals for market redevelopment using funds available through NFDB. Usha Tamore raised the issue of Pikale market, a private market which is being redeveloped. Women vendors are being displaced to the streets. She stressed that redevelopment should not result in vendors losing control of markets. Redevelopment should be through government funding such as through NFDB. Women should be given the opportunity to design the market, using the extra floor space generated to sell other value-added products.

Avinash Nakhava, Assistant Commissioner, Department of Fisheries, said that efforts are under way to improve the harbours at Cuffe Parade and Sasson Dock, for which a budget of USD 183,694.91 has been allotted. The harbours, he clarified, are under the Bombay Port Trust Authority. He suggested that women's groups meet the concerned officials in the Port Trust to present their case and seek appropriate facilities.

Sheela Immanuel of CIFE, stressing the need to support women fish vendors in Mumbai, highlighted the areas in which CIFE could contribute. CIFE could help increase awareness about schemes available for fish vendors, impart training on hygienic fish handling, raise awareness on health and nutritional aspects, organize free health camps, and undertake research and documentation, among other tasks.

A Rambabu of TISS said that a research project on access to social-security schemes and the drawbacks of the implementation process could be undertaken. Referring to the M-ward project (an inclusive urban development initiative which is people-centric and people-led) under way in TISS, Nalini Nayak of ICSF suggested that it would be useful if the project staff could work with, and assist, fishworker organizations in the area to make appropriate suggestions for inclusion in the Development Plan.

Saurav Roy from Teach for India (a nationwide movement of college graduates and young professionals working towards eliminating educational inequity in India) said that the concerns raised in this workshop were valid. Citing the example of Moragav, where he works on

livelihood projects for fisherwomen, he said that the main problem is lack of information. There is need to support processes for documentation and strategic planning, as well as train women leaders for effective leadership roles. Roy elaborated on his project to prepare and market value-added food from waste fish. Nalini Nayak of ICSF said that it is important to undertake a cost-benefit analysis of such projects, and take them up only after due diligence, so that both raw material supply and market access are factored in.

The workshop concluded with an unequivocal expression of commitment and support for protecting women's spaces in fish markets and in fisheries in general. Chandrika Sharma of ICSF wound up the proceedings with a vote of thanks. 3

# Appendix 1

## Workshop to discuss the study on women fish vendors in Mumbai

2 December 2012

### Programme

Day 1	Sunday, 02 December 2012
1000 – 1020 hrs	Welcome and Introduction Chandrika Sharma, Executive Secretary, ICSF
1020 – 1040 hrs	Problems faced by fish vendors in Mumbai: An overview Ujjwala Patil, MMKS
1040 – 1100 hrs	Tea
1100 – 1200 hrs	Presentation of study on women fish vendors in Mumbai Shuddhawati Peke, Researcher, ICSF
1200 – 1300 hrs	Sharing of experiences by vendor associations
1300 – 1400 hrs	Lunch
1400 – 1500 hrs	Sharing of experiences by representatives of hawker unions from other States
1500 – 1520 hrs	Tea
1520 – 1730 hrs	Discussion: Finalizing proposals and strategies for defending the livelihoods of women fish vendors in Mumbai
Day 2	Monday, 03 December 2012
1000 – 1020 hrs	Welcome and Introduction Chandrika Sharma, Executive Secretary, ICSF
1020 – 1040 hrs	Problems faced by fish vendors in Mumbai: An overview Ujjwala Patil, MMKS
1040 – 1100 hrs	Tea
1100 – 1200 hrs	Presentation of study on women fish vendors in Mumbai Shuddhawati Peke, Researcher, ICSF
1200 – 1300 hrs	Presentation of proposals for defending the livelihoods of women fish vendors in Mumbai  Discussion on experiences and strategies to be adopted in each State
1300 – 1400 hrs	Lunch
1400 – 1530 hrs	Responses and proposals from participants and invitees: Department of Fisheries, CIFE, TISS
1530 – 1600 hrs	Tea
1600 – 1700 hrs	Discussion on the way forward

# Appendix 2

## List of Participants

### Fishworker Organizations

1. Jyoti Mehar  
Maharashtra Rajya Macchimar  
Sahakari Sangha  
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